

In pursuing the development and management of our water resources, logic and common sense demand that we follow the old adage which admonishes one to "play the hand you're dealt." Accordingly, citizens with water problems in areas dominated by these features should first determine whether they want or need a solution. Other citizens with a stake in the unique resource to be developed or managed should then determine the priority for solutions proposed for the region. They should be given the opportunity to put real meaning into their decisions by assisting their priority solutions with their own tax dollars before the state or federal government can be expected to assist in the effort. Only in this manner can the actions of our governments in developing these features proceed in a coordinated and comprehensive manner.

The present structure for identifying, supporting and implementing water projects in the State of South Dakota, however, is not consistent with the geography that controls the fate of our future water development. It is unfair for residents of areas unaffected by the resource, the problems or the proposed solutions to be more heavily taxed, assessed, or in other ways financially encumbered for projects from which they receive no benefits. At the same time it is not fair that such uninvolved individuals or residents be permitted to control the development of projects that do not concern or affect them simply because they happen to be included in an existing water development area. To continue the existing institutional structure is to ensure that this lack of cohesion will continue, thereby permanently hindering effective water development decisions for many areas of the State of South Dakota.

In order to address this institutional barrier to continued progress in the area of water development, the Legislature needs to address the organizational structure and, thereby, the substantive opportunity for increased water development in the State of South Dakota.


NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. JANKLOW, Governor of the State of South Dakota, do hereby proclaim and convene the Legislature into Special Session to adopt or amend laws or take such action as the Legislature deems in its collective judgment necessary for improving the organizational structure, and, thereby, the substantive opportunity for increased water development in the State of South Dakota.



ATTEST:


ALICE KUNDERT, SECRETARY OF STATE

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of South Dakota, in Pierre, the Capital City, this Twenty-third Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Four


WILLIAM J. JANKLOW, GOVERNOR

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA - BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION - OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT - CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE MICROPHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGE APPEARING ON THIS SLIDE OF MICROFILM IS AN ACCURATE REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL RECORD AND WAS MICROFILMED IN THE REGULAR COURSE OF BUSINESS ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF SOUTH DAKOTA COMPILED LAW 1-27-4. IT IS FURTHER CERTIFIED THAT THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS USED FOR MICROFILMING OF THE ABOVE RECORDS WAS IN A MANNER AND ON MICROFILM WHICH MEET THE RECOMMENDED REQUIREMENTS OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS FOR PERMANENT MICROPHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTIONS.

REDUCTION

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DATE MICROFILMED

November 6, 1985

CAMERA OPERATOR

H. Lee Voss

Executive Proclamation

State of South Dakota

Office Of The Governor

PROCLAMATION CONVENING THE LEGISLATURE IN
SPECIAL SESSION DURING THE YEAR 1984

MEMBERS OF THE FIFTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE, you are called to the chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives at the Capitol Building, City of Pierre, South Dakota, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of May, 1984, at 12:00 noon for a special session of the South Dakota Legislature pursuant to Article IV, Section 3, of the South Dakota Constitution.

On August 13, 1981, concerned South Dakotans from all parts of the state gathered in Huron, South Dakota, to address the problems of water development facing the citizens of South Dakota. At that session, the people of this State resolved to move forward to develop its water resources. Since that historic meeting we have made great progress in the State of South Dakota. We have accomplished the funding for Grass Rope and authorization for Belle Fourche to move forward on these projects and have spent several millions of dollars on different types of water projects in South Dakota.

In the two and one-half intervening years since that meeting in Huron, we have accomplished a great deal. Through the use of state funds and the direction of federal dollars, we have eliminated almost all of the immediate major threats to public health and safety resulting from hazardous drinking water or improperly treated wastewater.

However, we are now approaching a crossroads with respect to achieving our other major goal of economic stabilization and expansion. The planning phase of our largest and most important tasks will soon be behind us, and the State will soon decide whether to turn the corner toward implementation to provide water for the economic expansion and environmental quality of our farms, towns, and cities.

In making this journey, one fact about South Dakota water resources has become abundantly clear--no matter what solution to the needs of our local citizens we as a state pursue, our approach to the basic problems of water development and management will always be shaped and guided by certain unalterable geographic features.

It will always be our destiny to deal with the Big Sioux River and its associated aquifers as a cohesive unit. It is also our destiny to deal with only one James River whose problems are not the same as those of the Big Sioux Basin or those of the counties along the Missouri River.

Likewise, there is in Hughes County a unique geographic feature called the Highmore Pass which provides the least lift for transferring water from the Missouri River to the James Basin. Our efforts to accomplish such a transfer will always be dominated by this circumstance of topography.

Similarly, so long as there is coal to be mined in Wyoming, the route between the Oahe Reservoir and the Powder River Basin will be studied by planners even if we choose to discourage their efforts. Finally, the Black Hills will always stand alone in our state as a unique hydrologic feature. Other circumstances that permanently affect the way in which we deal with our water resources may also be identified.

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